

FRIDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M., January 11th, 1850.

The Senate was called to order by the President pro. tem.—  
Senators present: Messrs. Brashear, Cooke, Gage, Grimes, Hart,  
Laumer, McKee, Moffett, Parker, Portis, Robertson, Taylor,  
Tritt, Van Derlip, Ward, Walker and Wallace.

The journals of yesterday were read and adopted.

Mr. Gage, chairman of the committee on County Boundaries,  
to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of Houston  
county asking that a new county be created off the south part  
of said Houston county, reported a bill to create the county of  
Marion, and a bill to provide for the election of county officers  
for the county of Marion; which were severally read first time.

Mr. Gage, from the same committee, to whom was referred a  
bill to amend an act to create the county of Webb, approved  
January 28, 1848; a bill to authorize the surveyor of Smith  
county to record certain field notes therein mentioned, and a bill  
supplementary to an act to create the county of Smith, approved  
February 26, 1848, reported the same back to the Senate, with-  
out amendments, and recommended their passage.

Mr. Robertson, chairman of the committee on Private Land  
Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Fuller, re-  
ported a bill for his relief; which was read first time.

Mr. Robertson, from the same committee, to whom was refer-  
red a bill for the relief of Charles T. Stanly, and a bill for the  
relief of William S. Tuten, reported the same back to the Senate,  
without amendment, and recommended their passage.

Mr. Robertson, from the same committee, to whom was refer-  
red a bill for the relief of those who fell with Fannin, Ward,  
Travis, Grant and Johnson, during the war with Mexico, in  
the year 1836, reported the same back to the Senate, with the  
following amendment, and recommended its adoption and the  
passage of the bill.

#### *Amendment.*

Insert between the words "Grant" and "or," in the 8th sec-  
tion, the word "Fannin."

Mr. Robertson, from the same committee, to whom was refer-  
red a bill for the relief of Frederick Seranton, reported a substi-  
tute for the same and recommended its adoption and passage.

Mr. Robertson, chairman of the committee on State Affairs, to  
whom was referred a bill to provide for the erection of public  
buildings at the seat of Government to be located by a vote of  
the people in 1850, reported the same back to the Senate, with-



out amendment, and recommended to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Cooke, chairman of the committee on Claims and Accounts, made the following report :

COMMITTEE ROOM, January 11, 1850.

To the Hon. John A. Greer,

*President of the Senate :*

The committee on Claims and Accounts, to whom was referred the petition of James R. Pace praying the Legislature to make an appropriation for his use and benefit for having connected certain surveys in the Travis land district, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report that we have every reason to believe that the account is just and true—the connections were made, in obedience to an order from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and in accordance with the then existing laws, and at some expense and great hazard to the district surveyor, as that portion of country in which these connections were made, was infested with hostile Indians at that time, besides the Commissioner of the General Land Office could not issue patents to applicants until these connections had been made. We, therefore, present the following bill for the relief of the petitioner and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

WILDS K. COOKE, Chairman.

A bill for the relief of James R. Pace ; read first time.

Mr. Robertson, chairman of the committee on State Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of David Randon praying for the passage of a law changing the name of Richmond Hill to that of David Randon, reported the following bill and recommended it to the favorable consideration of the Senate.

A bill to change the name of Richmond Hill to David Randon ; read first time.

Mr. Grimes, chairman of the committee on Finance, to whom was referred a bill to repeal an act authorizing the appointment of a fiscal agent, and for the better security of the revenue, approved March 20th, 1848, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its passage.

Mr. Wallace, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, made the following report :

COMMITTEE ROOM, January 11, 1850.

To the Honorable President of the Senate :

A bill to be entitled an act to legalize the head-right certificate of Simon P. Barnes, and a bill to be entitled an act supplement-



tary to an act entitled an act to establish and incorporate the college of De Kalb, approved January 26th, 1839, having been signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, were presented to the Governor of the State, on yesterday, the 10th inst.

Mr. Ward, from the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that a bill entitled an act to locate the seat of justice of Dallas county was presented to the Governor for his approval on the 10th inst.

### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Senate adopted the report of the committee of conference on a bill to amend the 6th, 7th and 9th sections of an act authorizing and requiring the county courts to regulate roads, appoint overseers, &c., approved March 15th, 1848.

A bill to reserve to every head of a family certain property, and to exempt the same from forced sale under execution or otherwise.

The yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Wallace on yesterday, and were as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Pease, Phillips, Robertson and Wallace—4.

Nays: Messrs. Burleson, Cooke, Gage, Grimes, Hart, Latimer, Moffett, Parker, Portis, Taylor, Truit, Van Derlip and Walker—13; rejected.

Mr. Pease offered the following proviso to come in at the end of the 3d section:

"Provided, that this repeal shall not be so construed as to subject any property, heretofore exempted from forced sale, to the payment of any debts heretofore contracted"; adopted.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House had passed the following bills which originated in the Senate:

A bill to amend an act regulating attachments, approved March 11th, 1848; and,

A bill to incorporate the town of Castroville.

Also, a bill to prescribe the mode of adoption, with amendments.

Also, the following bills which originated in the House, viz:

A bill to incorporate the Mount Vernon Male and Female Academies; and,

A bill to establish and incorporate a literary institution under the supervision and control of the Eastern Texas Annual Conference located at or near the town of Henderson, Rusk county, in this State.



Mr. Kinney, chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, made the following report :

COMMITTEE ROOM, January 11, 1850.

To the Hon. John A. Greer,

*President of the Senate:*

The committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution authorizing and instructing said committee to inquire and ascertain, if possible, what number of persons have been killed or captured, during the past year, within the settlements of Texas; by what tribe, or tribes of Indians, if to be ascertained, the name, age and sex of the persons killed or captured, if known? also, to enquire and ascertain what other depredations have been committed by the Indians; and the value of property stolen or carried away by them, if any: All of which your committee, in conjunction with a like committee on the part of the Senate, have had under consideration, and after giving the subject the most mature deliberation, relative to all matters and things therein contained, together with a full investigation of all the evidence within their reach, beg leave to make the following report:

In the investigation of a subject of such a complicated character, your committee, to be enabled to give a clear and full exposition of all the facts connected with their duty, have spared no exertion on their part, to ascertain and procure the most correct information relative to Indian affairs on our frontier. In adopting such a course, they found themselves laboring under many disadvantages, which, to a certain extent, have procrastinated their investigations, and may be assigned as some of the reasons why their report has not been completed at an earlier day.— Through the prompt and kind aid of Major-General Brooke, commanding the 8th Military Department, your committee have been furnished by that officer with much valuable information relative to late Indian depredations committed on our frontier; this, together with other statements, obtained from several members of the Legislature, constitute, and will form the basis of this report.

A subject of so much importance, and one involving so many interests of the highest consideration, both to the citizens located on our border, and to the General Government, should not be treated with a mere passing notice, but ought to receive that attention worthy of its character, and in accordance with its magnitude. Along an extended frontier, such as that on the confines of Texas, it is not very probable that every incident which has occurred during the past year, can be enumerated, nor shall we at-



tempt to portray the reckless and daring atrocities perpetrated by Indians, or recapitulate those distressing scenes that have desolated some of the fairest portions of our State, thus casting a gloom over the homes of many families that were happy and prosperous, rendering them destitute, and without the ordinary means of subsistence, besides retarding the progress of the country, both in agricultural and commercial advancement. We shall confine ourselves, principally, to the history and condition of the frontier during the past year, and shall endeavor to give in detail, all prominent and leading events, that have taken place within that time.

Your committee, to comply fully with the requirements of the resolution, so as to make their report comprehensive and satisfactory, submit the following statement, as obtained officially and voluntarily, from various sources, as will be seen by reference thereto, which, in the opinion of your committee, can be relied upon. It will be seen that the first aggressions committed by Indians on our settlements on the frontier, happened in the early part of the spring of the past year, and have been repeated, as has heretofore been the custom of the prairie Indians, during the warm season or summer months. The greatest destruction of life and loss of property which our frontier has been visited with, has occurred on the east bank of the Rio Grande river, and in the vicinity of Corpus Christi. The following list will exhibit the names of those citizens of Texas who have been either killed, wounded, or carried into captivity, residents of Corpus Christi, or persons moving to that place or going there on business.—[See document A.]

In April, James Welch, (a teamster,) killed on his way to Corpus Christi, from Mier, age about 40 years, in the employ of H. L. Kinney; also, another teamster, at the same time and place, an American, name unknown, Leoncia Gonzales, Francisco Vela, Juan Vela and Julian Ortiz, killed while escorting a team from Mier to Corpus Christi. Clement Garcia, a herdsman, killed at Casa Blanca—Mr. Carline and a Mexican whose name is unknown, killed at the Santa Teresa, on their way to Corpus Christi; Cecelio Balero, wounded at the San Jetrudes; Tomas Gomez, wounded at the Alazan; Juan Balero, carried into captivity from the San Jetrudes; Tereia Gonzales, Josefa Gonzales and Maria Gonzales, killed or captured while on their way from Mier to Corpus Christi.

In May and June: Jose Zapato, Juan Challes and Anastasio Wavino, herdsmen, killed at the Baranca Blanco. Angel Guzman, a herdsman, killed in sight of Corpus Christi; Joaquin Za-



mora, Antonio Cabazos, Tomas Borero, Felipe Zalaza and Acquipeto Martinez, herdsmen, killed at the Alazan. Two Americans, names unknown, found killed in the neighborhood of Casa Blanca. Two Mexicans, names unknown, found killed at Baranco Blanco.

In July and August: Anastacio Flores, wounded at Baranco Blanco, William Stewart, Felipe Pezuela, Antonio Pena and Ambrozia Vasquez, laborers, killed near Corpus Christi. Guadalupe Redouris, killed on his way to Corpus Christi from Guerrero. Juan Zalazar, wounded in sight of Corpus Christi. Raphael Villael, wounded on his way from Guerrero to Corpus Christi. Jno. Welder, a German boy, made captive at Black Point, Refugio county, not a great distance from Corpus Christi; he was about 12 years of age, and was recaptured by Lieut. Andrew Walker, of Capt. Blackwell's company of Rangers, from the Comanche Indians, on the 2d August, 1849, several Indians being killed in the fight. There were also three children, names unknown, taken into captivity by the Indians, the parents of whom were on their way moving from Guerrero to Corpus Christi, and are supposed to have been killed by the same party.

There is no *data* before your committee, by which the age of the persons above named, can be ascertained.

The tribe of Indians who are supposed to have committed the murders and depredations just enumerated, from the arrows found and taken from the bodies of the killed and wounded, and which are now in the possession of one of the committee, are similar to those used by the Comanches, and are generally believed to belong to that tribe.

By reference to a communication from the Hon. H. Clay Davis, accompanying this report, addressed to the chairman of the committee, on the part of the Senate, it will be seen to what extent the outrages upon citizens and property have been carried by the Indians at and near Rio Grande city, Starr county, the following of which is an extract:

"About the latter part of March last, the Indians made a foray down the Rio Grande, and encamped some 80 miles from Rio Grande city, at a place called 'Encinal,' where they remained until August, during which time they were committing depredations daily, such as murdering all travellers going from or to the Rio Grande, sending in to the river, stealing horses and capturing females, murdering the men and infants whom they found on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande. The first atrocity they committed, was on the 2d day of April, when they made a descent upon a rancho above Rio Grande city, and killed the own-



er and an old woman and infant ; took into captivity two beautiful girls, and after using them three days, cut off their hair and turned them loose, one of whom returned, and the other, it is supposed, committed suicide from shame, as her corpse was found a few days afterwards. The Indians remained in the timber a considerable time, killing all they came across, and driving off all the horses and mules in that vicinity. I have summed up the number of killed and carried into captivity, in the county of Starr, and to the best of my recollection, I find that it amounts to upwards of eighty souls.—[See document B.]

○ In a communication from the Hon. H. P. Bee, addressed to the chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs on the part of the House, to which reference may be had, the number of killed in Webb county, his place of residence, is estimated by him to be about twenty persons, besides a number of women and children carried into captivity, almost equal in number to those that have been murdered—estimated at ten or fifteen persons.—[See document G.]

Mr. Bee's communication contains other valuable and interesting information, which will be noticed in another part of this report.

Lieut. Viele of the 1st regiment of Infantry, under a communication, dated Camp Crawford, Laredo, July 10, 1849, addressed to Major George Deas, Assistant Adj't General 8th Military Department, contains further information relative to Indian murders in Webb county, which we presume is contained in the list furnished by Mr. Bee. He says: "The murders to which I referred, occurred some time since ; the one a boy, at a rancho, about 25 or 30 miles above here, on this side of the river ; the other a woman at a rancho, about the same distance below, on the other side of the river." He further states, that "a party of mustang runners from this place were attacked by the Indians in the prairie, about the 20th of June, and two of their number killed."

The same officer, in a subsequent report to Major Deas, dated same place, August 18, 1849, from which we take the following extracts. This report, after giving an account of an attack upon a boat under charge of some Mexicans, on the 21st July last, though without doing any damage, says: "They had crossed the night before, and during the day following attacked a train of pack mules, killed and scalped one man, and drove off all the animals." He further states, that "on the 12th of August, a large party of Indians were seen at San Juanite, on the Corpus Christi road, and travelled down the river." On their route they are reported to have taken three children from a rancho opposite Guerrero, to have outraged the persons of three women at a rancho



opposite Mier, and to have shot a woman in the town of Roma. [See documents C. and D.]

Neither of these reports designates, or contains any information relative to the tribe of Indians by whom these depredations were committed.

Again, we observe a communication from Brevet-Major James Longstreet, 8th Infantry, to Major Deas, that a private in his command was killed on the night of the 21st November last, at Fort Lincoln, on the Rio Seco, Bexar county, by a party of Indians—tribe unknown.—[See document E.]

In a statement made by John F. McKinney Esq., of Goliad to your committee, the undersigned ascertain that four different forays have been made by Indians upon the settlements in the neighborhood of Goliad, during the years 1848 and 1849, which resulted in the stealing of horses and other property belonging to the citizens of Goliad county. At one time they were met by a party of citizens of Goliad and DeWitt counties and routed, leaving several of their comrades dead on the ground; though unfortunately, Captain York who commanded the party, his son-in-law, Mr. Bell, and a man by the name of Sykes, were killed in the fight. In May, 1849, they made another descent upon the settlements on the west bank of the San Antonio river, in the county of Goliad, stealing horses and other property; they were pursued by Captain Johnson of Goliad, with a few men, overtaken and a portion of the property recaptured.—[See document M.]

This statement is corroborated by the Hon. Edward Burleson, who in addition to the death of York and his party, gives a further statement of the murder of two young men, brothers, named Davis, residing on the Sandies, a western tributary of the Guadalupe river, in DeWitt county. He also mentions that Dr. Barnett was killed by Indians near his home, west of the Guadalupe river, and at the time of his death he was chief justice of Gonzales county.

All of the above persons were killed during the summer and fall of 1848, and were citizens of DeWitt county, with the exception of Dr. Barnett, who was a citizen of Gonzales county.—It is not known by what tribe of Indians these murders were committed.—[See document N.]

By reference to a communication dated, Head-quarters, 8th Military Department, San Antonio, December 4th, 1849, addressed to the chairman of the committee on the part of the Senate, the writer says: "It is also known officially that seven Mexicans were killed by Indians in the month of June last on the road between Castroville and the Leon.—[See document F.]



These Mexicans, your committee have been informed were citizens of San Antonio, Bexar county, and were on their return home, having been engaged in carting government supplies from San Antonio to the Post on the Leona.

The Hon. R. E. Clements, in a note addressed to this committee, states that: "In the county of Cameron where I have resided for the last three years, I am sorry to say that the Indians have visited us frequently, and never without committing a number of bloody murders, as well as carrying off a number of women and children, and driving with them hundreds of head of animals. There has seldom been one month in the last two years, that the people of this county have not had a visit from Indians. In the month of May last a large party visited Palo Alto, within ten or twelve miles of the town of Brownsville, where they took some twenty-five wagons and carts, loaded with merchandise, killed several of the teamsters, and destroyed and carried away about \$4000 worth of goods. On the morning following they visited a large rancho, and carried into captivity the wife and two sisters-in-law of the owner of the rancho, piercing his mother-in-law with spears and arrows, leaving her supposed to be dead." The undersigned have no evidence before them of the number of persons killed in Cameron county, but from the most reliable source it is supposed that not less than twenty persons have been killed.

Since writing the foregoing, the undersigned have received further information relative to Indian depredations, committed recently in the neighborhood of Castroville, in Medina county.—Mr. Castro, our informant, states in his note, addressed to the committee, that about a week ago, the Indians made their appearance seven miles from Castroville, on the San Geronimo, they killed four men of the colony, and carried away a number of horses. They proceeded from San Geronimo to Quihi village, one of my settlements, attacked a house, killed two oxen and a cow. Quihi is ten miles from Castroville.—[See document O.]

In addition to the above your committee have obtained other facts from San Antonio, corroborating the above statement, besides communicating further intelligence relative to late Indian outrages. We make the following extract from a letter dated San Antonio, January 1st, 1850.—[See document P.]

"Mrs. Rea and family, formerly of Port Lavaca, arrived here last evening from Leona Camp. She was attacked by Indians, while encamped on Friday night last, a few miles beyond Castroville, and several arrows were shot into the oxen, but no persons were killed or wounded. She was accompanied by an escort of a corporal and one man, furnished by the commanding officer at



Leona Camp, which probably prevented any further injury to the party. Two Indians were seen while discharging their arrows at the distance of one hundred yards from the encampment.— From the arrows in the oxen, they were believed to be Comanches. A report has also reached here that four Germans were killed near Castroville by Indians last night, and one made prisoner. Your committee could not do justice to the subject before them by any other mode than the one which they have adopted, as by such a course it will be seen from what source their information has emanated. They have received various verbal reports relative to Indian outrages, committed in several of the western counties, not heretofore enumerated, but which they consider unnecessary to mention at this time. The statement below will show the number of persons who have been killed, wounded or carried into captivity, within the last year. It has been impossible for your committee to ascertain the names, age and sex of those who were murdered, or the tribe of Indians who committed the offence.

County.	Killed.	Wounded.	Carried into Captivity.	Recaptured.	Total.
Nueces,	27	5	8	1	41
Starr,	80				80†
Webb,	20		10		30
do	6		3		9†
Bexar,	8				8
Gonzales,	1				1
Cameron,	20	1	4	1	25‡
Goliad and					
We Witt,	5	1			6
Medina	4				4
Total,	171	7	25	2	204

Thus it will be seen by the above table, that two hundred and four persons have been killed, wounded, or carried into captivity by the Indians, besides a great many more which cannot at this time be ascertained by your committee. The accompanying documents from which the above estimate has been made, are respectfully submitted for the inspection and examination of the House. The undersigned in ascertaining the losses sustained by our citizens on the frontier, have not been able in several instances, to procure the exact amount, or the value thereof, but have endeavored to estimate the same as accurately as possible. The follow-

\* This includes those carried into captivity and killed.

† This is reported by United States officer, not known by your committee whether included in the list of Mr. Bee.

‡ Three escaped.



ing is an abstract of property taken by the Indians from the counties of Nueces and San Patricio, contained in statements accompanying this report.—[See documents numbered 1 to 14, inclusive.]

NAMES OF OWNERS.	RESIDENCE.	No. ANIMALS STOLEN.	VALUE.
R. D. Love,	San Patricio Co.	150	\$3,515 00
S. B. Miller,	Nueces	20	635 00
H. L. Kinney,	"	777	15,085 00*
8 Mex. citizens,	"	345	6,990 00
David Dawson,	San Patricio	14	1,200 00
Thomas Pew,	"	3	90 00
Andrew Timon,	"	6	97 00
John Ross,	"	4	100 00
Pat Fadden,	"	2	80 00
Peter Maloney,	"	3	70 00
Timothy Hart,	"	7	80 00
Juan Garcia,	"	14	415 00
David Craven,	"	4	40 00
Wm. Gamble,	"	4	170 00
Total		1,353	\$28,567 00

It is estimated that the number of horses and mules, which have been stolen or destroyed by Indians, in Starr county, is upwards of four thousand head.—[See document B.]

Although this large number of animals were principally Spanish, yet at the lowest rates of value placed upon that character of stock on the Rio Grande, say \$10 per head, the value of the property lost to the citizens of Starr county, would amount to the enormous sum of forty thousand dollars.

Again, we find on referring to a communication addressed to his Excellency, George T. Wood, from the Hon. Josiah M. Smith, member of the present Legislature, dated Kaufman station, March 5th, 1849, that similar depredations have been committed on our northern frontier by the Indians. [See communication H.] This writer was formerly commander of one of our ranging companies, and gives the following statement: "I find (he says) from the best information I can obtain, that near five hundred horses have been stolen from our citizens by the Indians in the distance of 85 miles, on this end of the line alone, since the discharge of my company, besides a large number of cattle killed or driven off." Now estimate the above at twenty-five dollars per

\* The above includes wagons and other property.



head, being at a much less rate than their real value in that section of the State, as the greatest portion of these horses were of the American stock, and we find the sum of \$12,500.

In addition to this he states, "that the citizens of this vicinity are already speaking of leaving the frontier in great numbers; many who have expended all their means in moving here, and opening farms, have now neither the necessary means of getting away or a horse left to make bread for their children."

In a communication from the Hon. Samuel Bogart, addressed to the chairman of the committee on Indian Affairs, on the part of the House; he says that "within the bounds of the counties of Navarro, Denton, Cook, Grayson and Collin, there have been stolen by Indians some seventy-five horses and some cattle killed." [See document I.] We also notice in other communications addressed to the same chairman, that upwards of one hundred horses have been stolen from the settlers on the frontier north of this place, and south of the counties above named [See document J and K] that about thirty horses of the above number are represented as having been stolen by Wacos and Wichita Indians.

In the county of Goliad, horses have been frequently stolen by Indians, besides other property to a considerable amount, estimated at about four thousand dollars in value. [See document M.] In DeWitt, Gonzales and Guadalupe counties, property of the same character have been stolen at different times. In the two former counties, the quantity or value is not known, but in the latter county, the loss is estimated at \$5,560, as appears in the following list of property taken from the county of Guadalupe, in the years 1848 and 1849, by Indians.

<i>From whom Stolen.</i>	<i>No. and kind.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Abner Harris, now deceased,	7 Horses,	\$600 00
J. S. Calvert,	1 "	40 00
J. A. Johnson,	13 "	1,500 00
J. L. Oden,	4 "	375 00
Jos. H. Polly,	3 "	270 00
R. H. Hunter,	2 "	90 00
Wm. C. Winters,	14 "	1,200 00
E. C. Pettus,	6 "	350 00
M. Erskine,	5 "	255 00
James Munford,	3 "	300 00
Asa J. L. Sowel,	1 "	80 00
Andrew J. Sowel,	2 "	100 00



Price and Johnson,	3	"	245 00
J. L. Calvert,	1	"	90 00
John W. Berry,	1	"	65 00
	—		—
Total	66		\$5,560 00

In the counties of Webb and Cameron property to an immense amount has been destroyed or stolen, but there being no evidence before your committee by which they can estimate the sum correctly, the committee have only given the statements as they have received them. In the county of Webb, one citizen alone has lost two hundred and sixty animals, including horses and mules worth on an average, \$15 per head, together with other stock stolen or killed where no account can ever be ascertained. [See documents C and D.]

In Cameron county the same things have occurred; numbers of horses have been stolen by the Indians, independent of depredations committed upon other property of various kinds, [See documents L and G,] your committee have carefully examined the several documents accompanying this report, and have summed up all the losses sustained by various persons in the different counties from the best information before them, and find the result as follows, viz:—

	<i>Animals.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
In Nueces and San Patricio,	1553	\$28,567 00
In Starr,	4000	40,000 00
In northern and north-western Co's,	500	12,500 00
In Navarro, Denton, Cooke, Grayson and Collin,	75	2,250 00
In counties further south,	100	2,500 00
In Webb county,	260	3,900 00
In Goliad, (number not known)		4,000 00
In Guadalupe,	130 bloo'd	5,560 00
In Cameron, losses besides stock,		4,000 00
	—	—
Total,		\$103,277 00

The above is as near correct as it is possible for your committee, under the circumstances, to arrive at, unless longer time is taken to ascertain minutely every fact connected with Indian depredations upon our frontier, which could only be acquired with great difficulty and at considerable expense to the State. Your committee are fully convinced and satisfied that the losses on our frontier far exceed that herein enumerated, from the fact that many of our citizens have lost property in counties where the committee have had no opportunity of procuring information



from those counties ; for instance, the counties of Medina, Gillespie, Comal and Bexar, have suffered more or less in the last two years by the Indians. Neither do we include the loss of horses and other property stolen from the Salt Lakes by Indians, and in the vicinity of Brownsville, Cameron county, with the exception of the cases evidently known to some of your committee, although we have no statement in writing of the value.

Your committee having carefully collected the foregoing facts, authenticated as they are from official reports, and other reliable sources, and being fully impressed with the high duty which they owe their country, are impelled by every consideration and obligation imposed upon them, and in commemoration of those of our countrymen, who have fallen the victims of the scalping knife, and cruelties of the savage, as also those whose property has been stolen or destroyed ; are forced to the conclusion that a due regard for the lives and property of our citizens has not been entertained by the authorities and government of the United States. All of which your committee are forced to believe arises from a want of information upon this subject, or neglect of the government or its authorities, who have had our Indian relations in charge and under their control.

The subject, therefore, having been considered by your committee, accompanied by all the evidence and official documents set forth in this report, it is confidently desired and expected that the general government will no longer delay to place an adequate and efficient force upon our frontier, for the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, not only in conformity to every sentiment of humanity, but as a right guarantied to the people of this State, by the sacred obligations imposed by the Articles of Annexation, that made Texas a member of the American Union. Hence your committee forbear to indulge further on this subject, though having suffered much and grievously, for the want of that effective protection, to which the citizens of this State were entitled ; yet trusting in the integrity and fidelity of the general Government, who have in all times past, when in her power, given protection to the lives, and security to the property of her citizens of other States, and whose special duty it now is to restrain the nomadic habits of the Indians, and to give that permanent protection to our citizens on the border of our State, as is manifest from the treaty of 1833 and 1848, between Mexico and the United States, the former of which was made obligatory upon this State or Republic, previous to Annexation.

Having gone through all the investigation as required by the resolution under which the committee have acted, they beg leave



to report the accompanying joint resolution—all of which is respectfully submitted.

H. L. KINNEY,

*Chairman committee on Indian Affairs, Senate.*

WM. M. WILLIAMS,

*Chairman committee on Indian Affairs*

*House of Representatives.*

### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Your committee would further report, that since the foregoing investigations were closed, we have received a communication from the Hon. George E. Burney, of the House, [see document O,] from which we are informed that depredations have been committed during the last few days in Milam county; and that much excitement prevails on that part of our frontier. The entire extent of these depredations is not fully known, yet we have abundant testimony, that some thirty head of valuable horses have been carried off; and these horses were stolen below the line of posts now occupied by the troops upon our frontier.

H. L. KINNEY,

*Chairman committee on Indian Affairs, Senat.*

WM. M. WILLIAMS,

*Chairman committee on Indian Affairs, House Rep.*

Joint resolutions, relative to Indian depredations committed within the State of Texas; read first time.

On motion, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock, p. m.

THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Senate was called to order by the President—quorum present.

The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to a bill to prescribe the mode of adoption.

Joint resolution, relative to executing the jurisdiction of the State of Texas over the south half of a certain portion of Red River; read.

Mr. Wallace offered the following amendment:

Strike out "jurisdiction over the south half," and insert "civil jurisdiction over the south half, and criminal jurisdiction over the whole of"; adopted.

The bill then was passed to third reading.

A bill for the relief of William K. Melton; read and ordered to be engrossed.



A bill entitled an act temporarily to settle Hosea Maria, Chief of the Anadarko and Ionies Indians, his associates, in the county of Milam or Navarro; read second time.

Mr. Burleson moved to refer the bill to the committee on Indian Affairs; upon which the yeas and nays were called and stood as follows:

Yeas: Messrs. Brashear, Burleson, Davis, Grimes, Latimer, Pease, Phillips, Van Derlip and Walker—9.

Nays: Messrs. Cooke, Gage, Hart, Moffett, Parker, Portis, Taylor and Wallace—8; carried.

On motion of Mr. Walker, a bill for the relief of John Jackson of Dallas county was taken from the table and placed among the orders of the day.

A bill for the relief of certain persons therein named; read second time, and, on motion of Mr. Portis, referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Portis introduced a joint resolution for the relief of Cain T. Brush, a soldier in the army of the Republic of Texas; read first time.

On motion of Mr. Portis, the rule was suspended, and bill referred to the committee on Private Land Claims.

Joint resolution for the relief of Samuel G. Norvell; read second time, and, on motion of Mr. Taylor, referred to the committee on Claims and Accounts.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the following bills, viz:

A bill to secure to all actual settlers within the limits of the colony granted to Peters and others, commonly known as Peters' colony, the lands to which they are entitled as colonists;

A bill to restore lands, sold for taxes and purchased by the State, to the former owners; and,

A bill for the relief of Washington H. Secrest.

Also, that the House had appointed Messrs. Russell, Wilson and Smith of Red River a committee of conference on a bill to authorize the Governor to employ some person to perform the duties of Attorney General, whenever the office may be vacant.

Joint resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in the Congress of the United States to demand and receive an equivalent of the United States for the Texian territory north of 36 degrees 30 minutes; and if they fail therein, then to demand of the United States the immediate suppression of their military government within the territory of Texas, and to demand and receive from the United States payment for



the navy, magazines, arms, armaments and munitions of war transferred to the United States under the terms of annexation by Texas, and for which she has never received any equivalent whatever from the United States; read second time, and, on motion of Mr. Wallace, referred to the committee on State Affairs.

A bill to authorize and require the district surveyors of this State to appoint deputies to attend to the duties of their offices during their absence therefrom; read second time, and, on motion of Mr. Moffett, referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Joint resolution, relative to the removal of obstructions to the navigation of Red River, together with the report of the committee on Internal Improvement offering an amendment thereto, was read; amendment adopted, and bill passed to third reading.

A bill to secure to the German Emigration Company and their colonists the lands to which they may be entitled, and to adjust the liabilities of said company, together with the report of the committee on the Judiciary offering amendments thereto, was read, and amendments adopted.

Mr. Portis moved to amend the 1st section by inserting "administrators" after "executors"; adopted.

Mr. Latimer moved to amend the 2d section by striking out the words "elected by the joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature," and inserting "appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate"; adopted.

Mr. Portis moved to amend the 11th section by inserting after "the" in the 4th line "upon the premium lands obtained, by contract, from individuals, colonists and the State"; adopted.

On motion of Mr. Latimer, the bill was laid on the table until Monday and made the special order of the day for that day.

Mr. Latimer moved to reconsider the vote which adopted the amendment striking out "elected by joint ballot of both Houses of the Legislature," and inserting "appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

On motion of Mr. Pease, the motion to reconsider the vote, was laid on the table until Monday next.

Mr. Moffett, chairman of the committee on Engrossed Bills, reported the following bills correctly engrossed, viz:

A bill to authorize the county court of Jasper county to have levied and collected a special county tax to be applied exclusively to the erection of a jail and court-house for said county;

A bill to alter the time of holding the courts in the First Judicial District;



A bill to amend the third section of an act providing for the transfer of the records of administrators to new counties, approved 13th May, 1846.

Joint resolution for the relief of John W. Little.

Joint resolution granting an annuity to David F. Webb, Lewis Kratts and Joseph Levens;

Joint resolution authorising and requiring the Commissioner of the General Land Office to issue a certificate to J. H. Singleton for one-third of a league of land.

On motion of Mr. Brashear, the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, 9 o'clock A. M., January 12, 1850.

The Senate was called to order by the President. Senators present—Messrs. Brashear, Cooke, Gage, Grimes, Hart, Latimer, McRae, Moffett, Parker, Phillips, Portis, Taylor, Truit, Ward, Walker and Wallace.

The Journals of yesterday were read and adopted.

Mr. Wallace, chairman of the committee on Enrolled Bills, reported joint resolution for the relief of Benjamin F. Fry, and joint resolution for the relief of John Balch, correctly enrolled.

Mr. Latimer, chairman of the committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill for the relief of Lemuel M. Rodearmel, reported the same back to the Senate, without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Phillips, chairman of the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill to enforce and carry out the judgments and decrees of the courts of the State, and to provide for the issuance of certificates and patents in certain cases; a bill supplementary to an act defining the duties of District Attorneys; a bill supplementary to an act defining the office and duties of Sheriffs, passed May 12th, 1846; and joint resolution providing for the removal of certain Spanish documents from Nacogdoches county to the State Department, reported the same back to the Senate, without amendments and recommended their passage.

Mr. Philips, from the same committee, to whom was referred joint resolution for the relief of Jacob Allbright, reported that a majority of the committee believe that the constitution interposes no bar to the passage of the bill by a vote of two-thirds, if an amendment is adopted to except the ten per cent. for the school